NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, JR. MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

Atthusiness or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herand, Letters and packages should be properly scaled. Rejected communications will not be returned,

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- Ruy Beas, &c. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- Black Chook. DLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. - Rip Van Winkle, WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th st -Mrc's

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway .- OTHELLO GERMAN STADT THRATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery .-FRENCH THEATEE, Fourteenth street.-Maris Andinerre, Grand Durings Matture at 1 o Clock. WORRFILL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-site New York Hotel, FRENCE SPT.

BANVARDES OFFRA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, -GYNNASTICS EQUISTRIANCE, &c. Matineo at 2M o'Clock, FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 2 and 4 West 24th street. -

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. - WHITE, COTTON SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—Ermo

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, -Songa TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. - Comic BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.

EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner-Thirty-fourth

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.-THE CENTRAL PARK AMPHITHEATRE, corner of Finy

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Ermopian

BROOKLYN OPFRA HOUSE, Williamsburg.-Tag AMERICAN INSTITUTE. - EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL IN

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, October 9, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester day evening, October 8.

telegrams from Italy are important. It is an nounced that the Papal troops descated the Garibaldian insurgents at Bagnarea and in other fights, and that the invadors of the Pontifical territory act more in the character of belgands without leaders than Italian patriots, umbers of revolutionists, however, continue to cross the Italian frontier, and the movement is decidedly towards Rome. The Eternal City continued tranquil. In the provinces the peasantry replace the Papal flag when the Gar, baldians retire. Garibaldi issued a violent proclamation against Signor Ratazzi, the Premier of Italy, charging him with being hostile to the Indepen-dence of the nation. The Florence newspapers urge the Italian government to anticipate the Garibaldians by taking possession of Rome.

Napoleon remained at Biarritz engaged in consultation and the Italian Ambassador in Paris. It is said that the French Emperor agrees that Italian troops may occupy all the Pontifical territory outside of Rome; that Pit the Ninth shall rule in Rome during his life, and that the temporal power of the Popes shall cease at his

The United States Minister in Florence urges the

Austria will make no present change in the Concordal with Rome. Napoleon intimates the approach of many liberal reforms in the government of France. The King The British authorities in England and Ireland appear

to be seriously alarmed at the probability of a new Fe nian outbreak. The situation in Berwick, England, was regarded as threatening. The funeral of a Fenian convict was made the occasion of a great popular display in A revolutionary insurrection is in progress on the

Montenegrin frontier of Turkey and a sanguinary battle has taken place between the furks and the insurgents. Consols were quoted at 94% for money in London at noon. Fire twenties were at 71 5.16 in London at noon and 74% in Frankfort at noon. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet and steady.

with middling uplands at 850d, in the afternoon Breadstuffs active and advanced. Provisions withou marked change.

The made of the Cuba reached this city from Boston early this morning, bringing additional details of our cable despatches to the 28th of Soutember.

THE CITY.

A complimentary banquet was tendered last evening to A. A. Low, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by the Chambe of Commerce. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Low.

At an election for officers and directors of the Eric Rankway Company, yesterday, John S. Eldridge was Alexander S. Diven Vice President, and Daniel Draw Treasurer. An almost entirely new Board of Directors was elected.

Dr. Harris' weekly statement shows that there were Two Fenian regiments paraded the streets in uniform yesterday morning and afterwards had a good time at Jones' Wood. President Roberts addressed them. There was not a quorum present at the meeting of the

An inquest in the case of the young lady who was killed by jumping off the runaway car on Atlantic okiya, on Friday, was hold yesterday, when a verdict was rendered holding the railroad company able for the insecurity of the brakes,

A case was before the Excise Board yesterday which involved the question whether a man once acquitted by jury can be tried for the same offence by the Board Conrederable argument ensued in the matter and it was finally postponed for two weeks.

A meeting of the Real Estate Protective Association of this city was held last night. After some remarks on the small profits resulting from the tenement house trusteens, and the rotation of marvellous stories relative to the saving of life in certain establishments of that kind, the meeting adjourned, there having been only about a dozen members present.

Judge Ingraham, in his charge to the Grand Jury is the Court of Oyer and Termin r yesterday, recommended that encrosebments on the sidewalks in the erection of buildings, aithough permitted by resolution of Common Council, should be presented as nuisances. Thomas McCauley, the genteel burglar, who displayed uch artistic taste in the selection of household furni

are, pictures, books, &c., during a series of extensive burgiaries on Long Island, some time ago, pleaded guilty ceterday and was sentenced to twenty years' imprison The Inman line steamship City of New York, Captain

its, will sail at noon to-day (Wednesday) from pier 45 North river, for Laverpool, calling at Queenstown to

The stock market was strong and excited yesterday Government securities were strong in the morning, but blood weak. Gold was steady and closed at 144% a 145. provement, and in some departments there is a re

markable degree of activity. Among the most notetivity in petroleum, corn, oats and a few other of the leading commodities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa took place yesterday. The race was closely contested, but the indications so far leave no doubt that in all the States, except, perhaps, Iowa, the democrats have gained a decided victory and won the day. One of the questions for decision in Ohlo was the negro suffrage amendment to the State constitution, and so many republican voters scratched their tickets, as far as that esition was concerned, that it is known to be debe elected by the State was Judge of the Supreme Court. George Sharswood, democrat, and addition ton Senators and an entirely new Assembly were to be chosen, for whom, of course, only their spective districts voted. In Objo and Iowa a full State ticket was voted upon. Allen G. Thurman was the democratic candidate for Governor, and Gen. R. B. Hayes the radical candidate for the same office in Oblo. In lown the candidates for Governor were Charles Ma n, democrat, and Samuel Merrill, radical. No returns have been received from Iowa.

A charter election took place in Newark, New Jersey, esterday, when Peddee, the republican candidate for Mayor, was elected by a slight majority. The republican ote showed a loss of 1,251 since the last election.

General Sheridan visited Lowell, Mass., yesterday, recelving a warm welcome. He made one of his usual short speeches and was followed by General Butler and Senator Wilson in unusually short ones. In the afternoon he returned to Boston, and was entertained at a During the serenade on Monday evening the crowd was so great that fifty ladies fainted and one had her ribs broken. The General visits Albany to day. The Common Council of Buffalo refused to tender him the hospitalities of that city, but the Mayor has cailed

Advices from the Indian country report that about five thousand warriors were assembling on Medicine Lodge creek to meet the Peace Commissioners. They blect to any escort accompanying the commissioners. the government steamer Wilderness, accompanied by his mother, sister and one attaché of the Mexican Le-

The Japanese ram Stonewall was at Barbadoes Sep tember 15, en rou'e for Japan. She behaved well, al though she encountered rough weather.

Two hundred jurors were drawn in Orleans parish,

Louisiana, yesterday, only twenty of whom were white Henry P. Churchill, a merchant of Boston, blew his brains out in the presence of his family in Newton,

Mass on Monday evening The Tennesseee Legislature completed its organization esterday. A colored man was elected one of the assistant doorkeepers. It was thought probable that the Governor would be inaugurated to-day.

General Welles, of Alexandria, Va., it is understood, is engaged as one of the counsel for the government in the approaching trial of Jeff Davis. One million pounds of tobacco were shipped from Richmond last month.

Cotton and Other Frauds Under the Mismanagement of the Treasury Departs

The history of the Treasury Department from the time Mr. Chase became Secretary, and all along to the present time, is unparalleled for the number and amount of frauds committed. The sum lost by the government and extorted from the people by these cannot be fully estimated yet, but we have evidence enough to show that it is stupendous. If ever all the facts become known, as they probably will when some future Congress, constituted differently from the present one, shall investigate the matter, the people will be startled at the amount of corruption and robbery, and at the reckless mismanagement of the Treasury.

We receive communications every day or two, from Washington and elsewhere, exposing frauds upon the revenue and frauds by officers of the government. One of them now before us exposes gross frauds in the cotton bureau. It is known that at the time the war closed the rebel government owned a great deal of cotton in different parts of the Southcotton that it had purchased of the planters-which constituted in a great measure the basis of its resources for carrying on the war. This cotton, of course, became the property of the United States. There was naturally some difficulty in finding all of it, for good deal had not been removed from the plantations, and the planters, both from hostility to the federal government and from the desire of holding on to the cotton, did all they could to keep it out of the hands of federal agents. The amount has been variously estimated at from on hundred thousand to two hundred thousand bales. Mr Roans the chief of the Confederate Produce Loan Bureau, and Mr. Trenholm, the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, said there was about a hundred thousand bales on this side of the Mis-issippi. How much was on the other side of that river is not stated. There is reason to believe that of this cotton not ten thousand bales or their proceeds ever came to the government. We speak not now of the cotton seized by Sherman in Georgia, and sold by Mr. Draper, about which there was a dispute as to the real owners. What, then, became of the bulk of the Confederate cotton rightfully belonging to the government? What did that army of agents of Mr. Chase and Mr. McCulloch do with the cotton? Where are the proceeds? Then, in addition to the cotton that had be-

longed to the Confederate government, there were some two hundred thousand bales belonging to private individuals suspected and seized by agents of the Treasury Department. These agents received twenty-five per cent of the seizures, we believe, and, therefore, had the strongest reason for suspecting most of the cotton they saw to be contraband, unless the owners had the means and tact enough to buy the vultures off. This cotton, together with that other private cotton seized by the military commanders, ostensibly to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebel authorities, amounted to a sum little less than a hundred millions of dollars. Nearly all was taken from persons in need, and from many actually wanting the necessaries of life. Though the Treasury Department has been appealed to over and over again for restitution, but very few of the poor applicants have received anything. What has become of all this money-eighty or a hundred millions of dollars? Is it in the Treasury, locked up and unaccounted for in the regular balance sheet of the Department? Has it been represented as a part of the Treasury income? Or does it remain floating about in the hands of agents or other depositaries, where it is used for speculation? Let us know the truth. Let us have a thorough exhibit of the whole of this cotton business. There is doubtless a vast amount of fraud running through the whole

But, as we said, this is only a part of the frieds upon the government and people through the wretched mismanagement of the Treasury Department. The whole machinery of this Department, as put in motion originally by Mr. Chase and worked since, is full of corraption. From the moment that Mr. Chase

other capitalisis, after he had used them in gelting a hundred and fifty mill on dollars of their hard cash-from the time when he commenced to issue paper money and to employ Jay Cooke and other friends and partisans as financial agents, the tide of corruption set in. To make for unes for his friends and supporters, and to create a vast money power for political objects, was his aim. The more the debt swelled the greater were the opportunities afforded to accomplish his object. The next step was to establish the national banks. With the enormons debt he had unnecessarily created, and with the colossal fortunes he had made, he put this system in operation. A greater fraud or a more dangerous and gigantic monopoly was never conceived. The industry and resources of the country were put under this money power. The profits of industry are absorbed by it; the property of the people is under its control; it takes twenty to thirty millions a year in profits on its circulation, which rightly belong to the public and should go into the Treasury, and it is the most monstrous political machine ever established in any country.

Then, what shall we sav of the revenue frauds? The Chase-McCulloch organs themselves acknowledge that the Treasury has been robbed to the amount of a hundred and fifty milhons. This, probably, is a low estimate. Who is to blame? Did not Chase, McCulloch and their friends create our revenue system? Are not the swarms of rascally officeholders in the Revenue Department, who defraud the government, the appointees and partisans of this radical clique? There is not a branch of the Tre sary untainted with corruption. The system was commenced in corruption, and it runs through the whole history of the Treasury, from the beginning of the Chase-McCulloch administration of our finances. Mr. McCulloch is the disciple and humble follower of his master. Mr. Chase, and carries out faithfully the ruinous system Mr. Chase in agurated. Why a man so utterly incompetent and so wedded to impracticable financial theories is permitted to remain Secretary of the Treasury is incomprehensible. No country ever lost as much in so short a time from incompetency in its finance minister as this has through Mr. McCulloch, and none was ever threatened with greater

The Elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio

financial disasters from such a cause.

Unequivocal protest against the continued rule of the radical party, anywhere or for any purpose, seems to be the substance of the decision given at the polls yesterday in Pennsylvania and Ohio. In Ohio the great republican party is, like Dogberry, "one that bath had losses," and heavy losses, too; while the chosen measure of the radicals—the amendment to the State constitution giving suffrage to the negroes-is certainly lost. Ohio will have no more of the party that impudently raises its nigger supremacy policy to the dignity of the "main question." Such is the clear declaration of her people. The defeat of the republican candidate for Governor of Ohio-a sound Union soldier, whose war record was relied upon to rally all the strength of party-shows how complete is the change of popular sentiment, and gives the strongest expression to the purpose of the people to withdraw their support from the political organization that has abused such grand opportunities. Obio declares against giving the suffrage to niggers, and if this cardinal point of radical policy could have been carried anywhere, it was in that State. This result, therefore, shows how just were the tears of our own radicals in keeping this pet measure out of the reach of the people, by Burking the constitution formed by the radical convention.

elements adverse to the radicals, and the result throughout the State of Pennsylvania shows as clear a rising of the people against party and radicalism as the result in Ohio.

In the Second Congressional district of Obio General Cary, anti-negro suffrage candidate, adopted by the democrats, has been elected by a large majority. The result in the Twelfth Pennsylvania district is doubtful, with probabilities in favor of the democratic candidate. Judge Woodward.

In Indiana, although the vote was for county officers only, there are also large democratic gains. The returns as far as received from Iowa show a similar result, indicating that the anti-radical tide has even reached that State.

We are getting used to chronicling radical losses, yet the charter election in Newark. N. J., is worthy of mention, though only as a straw that shows the way of the wind. The republican candidate for Mayor had the narrow escape of a majority of thirty-five-showing a loss of over twelve hundred on the party vote. So the radicals lose everywhere, and lose most in those States where the results are the more important as putting at Issue the peculiar principles of the party.

Pests of Society-Political Harpics.

The hero of Virgil's Æneid relates that he was once thrown on an island with his followers, and during his stay there was attacked by a flock of queer-looking birds called harpies. who ate up all their food and made themselves particularly offensive in other respects. These birds had hungry-looking human faces and booked talons, ready to grab at anything that came within their reach. The people of the city of New York, at the present day, are in the same condition as these wandering Trojans Around the City Hall and in the whiskey pur lieus of the metropolis swarm a flock of unclea political harpies, who gorge themselves with the bard-earned money of honest, industrious citizens, defile every principle of law and justice that they lay their hands on, and make night hideous in election time with their clamorou outeries and supplications for political spoils. The fear of contact and consequent contamina tion has driven intelligent and honorable men out of political rings and left the government of the leading city of America in the hands, or rather claws, of modern harpies.

These worthies are true to their name and character, as the frequency of Corporation jobs and the flagrant violations of city ordinances testify every day. At one time, the sidewalks are invaded to make room for some company's architectural whim, and again needed improvements are vetoed and put aside. The laws of the State, too, are often set at defiance by the same class, and gambling, prize fighting and other brilliant accomplishments are fashion-

swept away by the indignant people whom "misrepresent," the metropolis will groan under the burden of corporation jobs and political rings. When the cleansing of the Augean stables of politics in this city takes place, the Hercules who will accomplish it may claim the civic crown from a grateful

The Proposed Compromise Between Congress and the President.

Our Washington correspondence states that a strong effort will be made at the next meeting of Congress to harmonize matters between the two contending branches of the government-that a Congressional committee will be appointed to wait upon the President for the purpose of aspertaining what his views are with reference to reconstruction, and if he has any plans to submit. It is scarcely possible that such a plan is under serious consideration. The Congress of the people, by doing this, would virtually acknowledge that all their efforts to restore order to the distracted Southern States have been abortive. and that now, penitent for their inefficiency, they are willing to acknowledge their mistake before the President and ask for whatever he may choose to dictate. This is not human nature, and certainly little in accordance with the spirit which Congress has heretofore manifested. Much less would we see it established as a principle that the representatives of the people should, as a branch of the government, be brought to terms by any one of its other branches; for that would be subversive of all our republicanism. We may have, by a peaceable revolution agreed to by the people, one branch overruled by the other two divisions of the government. We cannot, however, look quietly on and see any one division brought to terms by another. Neither Congress nor the President have, up to the present time, done anything but what they have a right to do. The curb is the Supreme Court, and this has not been brought into action.

Doubtless Congress, watching the political changes that are assuming a less radical form in all the States, see the necessity of accommodating themselves to the demands of the people, and are disposed to narrow the breach which separates them from the President; but it will not be done in the way already suggested. It must be effected in a manner worthy the dignity of the Legislature of a great people. The President, however, if he has a reconstruction policy, need not be asked to present it, for it is in his power, by a message in proper form, to state his policy, and Congress may then act upon it in the regularly established manner.

The political condition of Virginia, as shown by our correspondence, must have its influence; it is anything but encouraging to the ultra radicals. Although the negroes carried a majority in the State Convention, it was by counting the State by districts. The returns now show a white majority of 12,658 votes. These will undoubtedly be conservative, or of that party which desire a return to peace and prosperity rather than the handling of political power. In view of the condition of Virginia, it is evident that the radicals cannot count too certainly upon the power of the black element in the South, especially when we see the opposition which a healthy reaction is bringing to the front. The President and Congress must plainly see that the people are beginning to take up the question which their rulers have been unable to settle. If the Executive and Congressional powers can read the handwriting on the wall, let them harmonize. Were either to bow completely to the authority of the other it would be the worst phase of our revolution.

The enterprising merchants of Hamburg have started an experimental steamship line between their port and New Orleans. The first steamer, the Bavaria, sailed on the 5th of October. The Teutonia will soon follow. We have no doubt that the line will be a complete success. In the European and just view of steamship enterprises nearly all lines between the great ports of the world must prove successful; for the European governments-all having a commercial policycount the value of a steamship to their whole commercial interests, and do not narrow their ideas down to the profits which may be derived from the investment by single company. The great countries of Europe which cluster around the German Ocean and the English Channel are tapping our wealth in all directions; while we, suffer ing under a government which steadily refuses to adopt a broad commercial policy, see our wealth slipping from our fingers from day to day, absolutely impotent to prevent it. The splendid line of French steamers which is making such a dash against time is a proof of what we say. The French find steamship lines are the very sinews of their commerce. They open a competition with their English rivals and send them far into the background by such time as the steamer Percire has just made from Brest to New York. Where are we in this race for commercial greatness? Dying for lack of brains in our government.

The News from Japan.

We learn from Japan, through Washington that the civil war in that country is over, and that the subjects of the Tycoon are gradually becoming imbued with American ideas. They propose to build a hotel in Jeddo on the Western plan. They use paper currency and embark in lotteries like us, and their coinage of gold and silver is to be on the basis of assays made at the United States Mint. Mr. Van Valkenburgh, our Minister, has made a tour, with Commodore Goldsborough, around the Japanese ports, and was received everywhere with distinction as the representative of the American government. The persecutions of the native Christians, who number twenty thousand, were carried to a great extent, and called forth a remonstrance to the government from the United States Minister. The introduction of American ideas and civilization into the empire of the Tycoon will probably do much towards developing its resources and establishing a large commerce with this country.

The Insurrectiongin Italy.

Important news, which we print in this day's HERALD, goes to contradict the information which we had previously received in regard to the situation in Italy. The rising does not appear to be so general as we had been led to believe. Detached bands of Garibaldians wander over turned his back on the New York bankers and able with them. Until the entire brood is the country but they do not appear to have

won the sympathy either of the neasantry or of the Italian people. Negotiations, it is rumored, are now going on between Italy and Prussia, and also between the Pope and Austria. Much will, no doubt, depend on the result of these negotiations.

The Lecture Season.

We have already announced the opening of the dramatic season and of the religious season. The opening of the lecture season will come next in order. Throughout New England, the Mildle States and the Western States, arrangemen's have already been made by lycoums, by mercantile societies and by mechanics' societies, to secure the most popular lecturers. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendell Phillips, the late Starr King, E. P. Whipple, Henry Ward Beecher, and other familiar nam s, long stood at the head of the long catalogue of eminent Northern lecturers. All these save one still figure on the list. Even the Rev. Henry Giles, although confinel to a sick bed, will appear this winter by proxy before the and ences which he used to delight by his wit, humor and eloquence, and lectures which have been written at his dictat on will be ext nsively read. Agassiz himself will be induced, it is said, to popularize the results of his distant explorations and his profound studies, and to renew the success which attended his public lectures last winter.

Moreover, a new feature will be added this year to the attractions of the lecture season. The ancient practice of the orators, the hi torians and poets of Greece, who used to recite extracts from their own productions at the Olympic games, is to be revived. Dickens is to read passages from his own works, and to introduce anew to the American public a goodly company of characters with which we have already become well acquainted. Mrs. Yelverton is to favor us with extracts from the famous "Yelverton correspondence." interspersed, perhaps, with passages from the correspondence of Abelard and Heloise and the lyrics of Sappho. Arthur Sketchley is to present to us, viva voce, the fussy Mrs. Brown. George Augustus Sala may take the temperance pledge and become the rival of John B. Gough. Alexander Dumas père may inflict upon us a continuation of his interminable autobiography, and Alexander Dumas fils may recite passages from his Dame aux Camelias. It is even feared that General Butler and ex-Governor Henry A. Wise may be tempted to read aloud to the public as many of their voluminous letters as can be read in a thousand-and-onenights-far less entertaining than those of the Princess Schemerezade.

Not a few lectures, or readings, like those of Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler and Mr. Vandenhoff, are also promised for the ensuing season. It is not impossible that Mrs. Butler herself, who has lately arrived in this country, may be induced to repeat the very successful experiment which she made a few years ago with her Shakspearian readings. In Boston Miss Lucoste has just been reading a choice selection from the classical poets. We are glad to learn that a young lady, the display of whose extraordinary talents as a reader has hitherto been confined to private circles of fashionable society in Boston and in New York, has been persuaded to announce a course of similar readings at Chickering Hall in the former city. If that gifted young lady could be induced to appear in public as an improvisatrice she might win laurels like those with which Madame de Stael crowned Coringe. With such an array of attractions as we have indicated the lecturing season can hardly fail to be successful.

The Park Bunk Ruld on Brondway-Charge to the Grand Jury.

Yesterday, at the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Ingraham charged the Grand Jury in regard to their duties. duty to abate, he said, was that of obstructions of the public streets. He declared those streets to be the property of the people, that the Common Council has no power to authorize en-croachment upon them, and that a special act of the Legislature is required to grant special privileges in that respect. The Grand Jury will now ascertain by what special legislative authority the Park Bank has had leave to extend its front four feet into the public sidewalk beyond the city street lines. Judge Ingraham has instructed the Grand Jury to treat all such illegal obstructions as nuisances and it would not be surprising if the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, who is one of the directors of said Bank, and who engineered the wrong to our citizens through a corrupt Common Council, should be required to abate it or resign his official position.

Mr. McCulloch on Paying the Five-Twen

ties in Gold. Mr. McCulloch has published a letter to show that the five-twenties are payable in gold, principal as well as interest. We do not think his opinion amounts to much any way, and there are much abler men who think differently. But why does he not act upon his theory! He has more gold than he wants in the Treasury. Why not buy up the five-twenties in gold and pay the full value? They can be bought in the market for less than a hundred and ten in currency. Now if he would upon principle, only pay one hundred and forty-four for them, which is about what a hundred in gold is worth, he would be carrying out practically his theory, and the holders of the securities would be delighted. .

Successor to Sir Frederick Bruce.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Sir Frederick Bruce it is natural enough that we on this side should desire to see suitably and satisfactorily filled. Two names have been mentioned-Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget and Edward Thornton-both of whom have a good record for past services. We know not which of the two, or whether either of them may be appointed; but of this we are satisfied, that England will not make a rush or unworthy appointment. The Washington ministry is rapidly becoming one of the most important diplomatic appointments under the British crown.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE

A Colored Doorkeeper-Probable Inaugura tion of the Governor To-Day. NASSYMAN, Franc. Oct. 8, 1867. se of Representatives completed its organiza-lames Sumner (colored) was elected As-

sistant Doorkeeper over several white competitors.

It is reported to-night that the Governor will be inau gurated to-morrow. The inaugural address is already

BANQUET TO A. A. LOW.

Complimentary Entertainment by the Chamber of Commerce at the Fifth Avenue Hote Last Evening—Speeches by Distinguished Gentlemen. In accordance with a correspondence which has al-

ready been made public the members of the Chamber of Commerce in this city tendered a grand complimentary entertainment at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last evenhonor of the return of their distinguished confrere, A. A. Low, from an extended the world. About eight o'clock those who had re ceived cards of invitation began to arrive, and by half-past the entire company had assembled in one of the large pariors, whence they were conducted to the spacious dining saloon. After grace had been said by the Dr. Putnam, the work of disposing, in a proper were loaded was commenced and carried Jorward with most unmistakable manifestation of earnestness. The scene presented at this period was of an exceedingly beautiful character. The tables, with all the parapher flower pyramids, were arranged with the utmost exquisiteness. Indeed, it is unnecessary to state more than that the arrangements in this line were fully in keeping with the reputation for excellence, which is generally accorded to the preparations of this establish-

ment.

On the removal of the cloth the henored guest of the evening, Mr. Low, was introduced to those present by the President, Mr. William E. Dodge, who took occasion to make a few remarks, setting for the unspackable picasure he felt in doing so. Rising imm matery to bit feet, Mr. Low was greeted with continued manifestations of a most gratifying and enthusiastic description. As soon as the latter had a baded the grateful recipient returned thanks, stating that he deeply left the high honor which had been conferred on him by so distinguished and responsible a body as the New York Chamber of Commerce. After a few more choice complimentary phrases, Mr. Law proceeded to doliver an address, which, though of considerable length, was listened to with breathless attention throughout its entirely. In the course of his address Mr. Low pointed out in a comprehensive view of commercial interess, not only in this country, but throughout the world, how great and vast was its effects on civilization, art, science and religion. At the close of Mr. Low's address Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was introduced by the First Vice President, George Opdyke, Mr. Beecher delivered himself in his usual delightful and interessing manner, after which addresses were made by Pet-r Cooper, Rov. Drs. Vinton and Thompson, besides quite a number of other distinguished gentlemen. The stewards on the occasion were General P. M. Wetmore and Messrs. Taber and Van Nostrand. There were also present Major Generals Glimore and Piessanton, Bisnop Clarkson, Messrs. Townsend Harria, W. C. Bryant, Dr. Adams and many other primaent citizons. A communication was read from Mayor Hoffman tendering his regrets at not being able to be present, in consequence of the death of his brother-in-law, Capitala Hyatt, of the United States Army.

Shortly before twelve o'clock about twelve or filteen ladies entered the banquet nall and were provided with refreshments. Firoughout that overlag and excellent string band discoursed, at intervals, some pleasiax meny safely be consid On the removal of the cloth the bonored guest of the

AMUSEMENTS.

Marie Antoinette at the Brooklyn Academy. toinette at the French theatre on Monday night, the fidelity of the superb costumes and the prestige of great drama of Giacometti were not suffic to draw a large house at the Brooklyn Academy last night. The smallness of the attendance, however, was in e measure compensated for by the ample appreciation of Ristori's magnificent acting. We need not add that the play was produced with all its Now York perfection, its historical accuracy and faithfulness to the times and character throughout.

Minor Theatres.

While tragedy, opera, and the higher branches of mu-sic and the drama reign in our leading theatres, the minstrels and varieties acknowledge the dusky Momus as their sovereign. And a merry monarch is be, full of into ridicule the chef d'œuvres of the legitimate stage unfolding pictures of city life, applauding an acrobal pipe, and sending away the audience with a broad griss on every countenance. Butler's American Theatre, headquarters of this eccentric monarch, has a puntomime and fairy divortiseement this week in addition to its usual budget of varieties. Keily & Leon's Minatreis transform themsetves into Japanese after their operaburlesque, and fan butterflies, silde down a rope, utter strange, discordant words and spin tops. Charley White has Rumthicozie, a terriole yet a funny fellow at the Théatre Comique. Tony Pastor's company amuse themselves and their audience every night with a game of base ball. The Eignth Avenue Opera Rouse brings a thrilling railroad scene under the lampost. The Bunna (ableaux illuminate the spot where Dr. Cheever tried to illuminate the minds of his congregation. The New York Circus rejoices in fresh nawaust, new pann, daring horsemen, punning clowns and come equestrian scenes. pipe, and sending away the audience with a broad grin York Circus rejoices in fresh sawdust, new paint, daring horsemen, punning clowns and com c equestrian scenes. Hooley's establishment in Brooklyn nightly resounds with laughter and applause; and the San Francisco Minstrels play the Hannied House. A marked improvement is visible this senson in these classes of entertainments. The coarseness and slang of the minstrels have given way, in one house, to descriptive bullads and elegant little comedies and operatie burlesques, and the aim of some of the managers seems to be to elevate the standard of musurel and variety performances.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. Several articles have appeared in the HERALD last week relative to the immediate paving of Madison avenue. This improvement is an absolute necessibut the work is delayed by the contractors for open and regulating the avenue. The contract for and regulating was given out three years ago. Th section from Forty-second to Seventy second street was taken by Patrick Farley, the work to be done in two October 1. 1868; he has a large mass of rock to remove on this rock for over two years; and the work has been resumed within the past few days. The section from the same time to J. W. Pettigrew, Jr., to be comin one year from October 1, 1864. His work is infinished, and his contract expired on October 1, 1 over two years since. As he progresses now it will be fully another year before his contract is databed. Meanfully another year before his contract is finished. Meantime complaint after complaint has been made by
property holders to the Street Commissioner, to the
Mayor, to the Board of Aldermen, but without the least
effect. The Street Commissioner's Department seems to
be run in the interest of these contractors, and so estention is paid to the wants of, the property holders or
the convenience of our criticens. The writer knows of
a number of improvements contemplated on Madison
avenue as soon as the street is reguisacd. If a little mere
energy we're displayed by Mesars, Fariey and Pettigrew
it could be completed in nines; days. The writer, wohag been a severe sufferer pecuniarily by the disatory
manner in which this work goes on, trusts the Henals
will call attention to the shameful disregard of all our
rights. A number of improvements even now are going
on with the street in its unfinished state. At the has seesion of the Legislature a bill was passed opening the
avenue from Eighty-sixth street to Harlem river, so thas
the improvement you so strongly urge is a fixed fact, the improvement you so strongly urge is a fixed although the delay in doing the work will probab very great, if we may judge from the past. Tru this statement of facts will induce you to write at ticle upon the delay we have so long suffered, I am observed.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. There are two important errors in the community Mr. George Mackenzie Souching steamship per upon the Atlantic, viz. :-- That the passage of the was under nine days, and that it was the shortest on record. By adding the time due to difference of record. By adding the time due to difference of it tude the passage is some three or four house over days, while the Adriante has made three passages ut that time, viz. since days one hour and thirty mismine days and two hours, and nine days two house three minutes, mean time; the two shortest being to westward, the distance also being greater between points of departure and arrival run by the Adriante that of the French steamer. It is humilating enough that the seam commerce of our country destroyed, out allowing the prestige of our quick passages taken away other than by the actual performance of the passages taken away other than by the actual performance work. Yours, truly, see out allowing the taken away other than by taken away other than by work. Yours, traiy, Naw York, Oct. 8, 1867.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8, 1867. vial of Jefferson Davis double the usual number of peut jurors have been ordered to be sum-moned for the fall term of the court. Hon. James Lyon was to-day furnished with a copy of the indictment against the accused. General Welles, of Alexandria, it is understood, is engaged on the side of the prosecution. The prosecuting attorney, Chandlet, Inaves tenight for New York to consult with Mr. Evarta, who

RADICAL BELEGATES TO THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8, 1867. The primary ward meetings of the republicans tenight agreed on candidates for the coavention. The names of Judge Underwood, Mr. Huunicutt, Wm. &. Masschusetts, and two colored me were and will, without doubt, be confirmed mass meetings. All the capdidates are su Tall, late of M